Seth Grimes and I were classmates once, And I was rich and he was poor: I had-alas! it was my bane The wealth a father laid in store. Seth toiled at morn and noon and night

Until his hands were hard and brown, To pay his board and tailor's bills. While I was lounging round the town-But mostly in the dry goods stores,

To see the pretty girls come in, Or smoking with my jolly peers, Who were the fools of Auld Lang Syne. The village bells looked proud and fierce If Seth made e'en the least advance; And none from Incz down to Poll, Would be his partner at the dance.

But I, half drunk with sparkling port, Waltzed with the fairest of the fair; Proud, "high born" Inez' proud papa Once asked what "my intentions were Thus stood Seth Grimes and Lat school:

Although the ladies praised me much,

He, somehow, bore the prze away In brief-through long and weary nights He stored his mind with knowledge rare, And I-learned how to guzzle wine And how to pick a good cigar. Some three and thirty years have pas-

Since we on life's great sea set sail, And lo! the beam is sadly turned In Fortune's strange uneven scale. My vaunted wealth his taken wings And flown away to parts unknown;

Indeed-with sorrow be it said-I'm on the poor-list of the town While Seth, who toiled to pay his way, Until his hands were hard and brown Is now receiving his reward

As Senator at Washington.]From a forth-coming rolume of poems, entitled "Leaflets of Fancy."] TO A LADY.

Stranger-we met-not so, I ween our parting, Tho' brief our meeting and with eyes alone For with thy glance there sprang in me the darting Of a soft fire delicious and unknown; Trembling and faint—it stirr'd—a sweet surprising, Still kindling to thy look, a lighting shrine; And soon, how beautiful its clear uprising, The brightness of a calmness, felt divin

And do I dream, but lightly, in believing Thy gaze, too, drew a burning blissful thrill; That in thy heart, like mine, the tender grieving For love's lost light grew newly sweetly still As if the spirit-flames once brightly blending With thine in dim-remember'd mystic tie, And parted here and left to weary wending, Met thee at last, and floated gladly nigh?

Yes! the twin-fragments of a mirror rended In fairer worlds and strewn to time, we are; The segments of a circle, heavenly bended-The severings of a lyre, riven afar-And, O how mournfully the touch bereaving The mating essences our life there made, Hath left us here in languishment for cleaving To the miss'd portion long to quest delay'd.

Then think, dear lady, what a joy were twining In trust's fulfilment, to these hearts of ours; To win again the rapture and the shining Together known in bright eternal hours; Shall it not be ?-by all that makes the duty
Of love between us such a precious need-By all that lendeth it a sacred beauty-Hear me! O hear I and passionately heed!

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CALIFORNIA FUNERAL .-- We were told, the other day, of a burial which took place last month at a diggings on the North Fork, which, as we know one of the parties who officiated on the occasion, (the parson,) we cannot help recording. A miner took sick and died at a bar that

dium worthy of his best days, the crowd knelt around the grave; but as he was praying with due fervency, one of the party discovered some of the shining metal in the dirt thrown ber. In the meantime, another hole was dug for the dead man that did not furnish the like temptation to disturb his "claim," and the body was hurriedly desposited without further ceremony .- [Pacific News, June 5.

From the New York Sun, August 17.
ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS: CURIOUS CASE OF CONSPIRACY.—A case of conspiracy, which, if true, exhibits a degree of villainous daring on one side, and the most imbecile weakness on the other, almost unparalleled, was brought before the notice of Justice Bleakey, at the Jefferson Market Court House, on Thursday last, and attracted considerable attention. On that day Mr. Ira Topping, a gentleman residing at Tammany Hotel, appeared before the Magistrate and entered a complaint for conspiracy against two detect them for themselves. With one passage in that arti-Jane Livingston, alias Starr, and the other an elderly man named James F. Boyd, one of the Clerks of the Supreme Court in this city, under the following circumstances:

About the latter part of the year of 1847, or the beginning of 1848, the accused female came to his residence, then at No. 1848, the accused female came to his residence, then at No. 67, Jane street, and enquired for him. She was immediately shown into the parlor, where an interview took place, in which she professed to be familiarly acquainted with every action of his life, and knowing him to be the owner of considerable property, demanded a portion of it, threatening at the same time, if he refused, to go into Court and prefer charges against him that would ruin his reputation forever and destroy the peace of his family.

It was in vain that the complainant remonstrated and entreated his tormentor not to pursue such a course. She continued to visit his place, and even in the presence of his wife, threatened to have him sent to State's Prison unless

wife, threatened to have him sent to State's Prison unless her demands were acceded to. By these means she acquired such an influence over his mind, that at various times he gave her large sums of money, which were coerced out of him by fear of exposure. Mr. Boyd, who acted as legal adviser of the woman Starr, was also charged with conspiring with her in accomplishing the ruin of Mr. Topping, by getting possession of his property. In order to show some of the means resorted to by the accused for the accomplishment of their ends, the complainant states that on one occasion they induced him to go to a house in Sewth Second street, Williamsburgh, when the woman procured a quantity of arsenic, which she said she was going to take, and then send a letter, already written to the Chief of Police, charging him with poisoning her—so as to have him indicated for marder. At last the unfortunate man felt himself so dreadfully persecuted, and driven almost to despair, that he conveyed his beauty and let We 67 large street also a handsome schelich. house and lot No. 67 Jane street, also a handsome establish-ment in Fourth street, valued altogether at \$30,000, through

one Applebe, to the woman Livingston, alias Starr.

After the conspirators had succeeded in getting the complainant to sign over the property, they called on his wife and represented to her, that her husband had sold the property to them: by these representations, they obtained her signature and thus rendered the deed perfect; Mr. Topping was ther turned out of house and home, but the successful villains, as if not satisfied with their ill-gotten goods, made him also build a house in Sullivan county, for the residence of the parents of Livingston alias Starr.

Justice Bleakey on hearing the complaint, issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, who were shortly afterwards taken into custody by officers Dane and Wyman, of

the Second District Police Court. Boyd was yesterday held to bail in the sum of \$5000, which was procured, and the fe-male prisoner was locked up in a default of the same amount. The premises so feloniously obtained, were levied upon by Deputy Sheriff Cunningham, and Mr. Topping and family had the pleasure of being reinstated in their old home. A further examination will take place in a few days, when some more particulars in relation to this tangled web of mystery

THE SEVEN MILE TUNNEL THROUGH THE ALPS. Dr. Granville says: "To give at once some idea of the boldness of Chev. Mons' undertaking, we may, in the first boldness of Chev. Mons' undertaking, we may, in the miss place, state that, in its progress, the tunnel must pass under some of the most elevated crests of Mont Cenis—one, in particular, where there will be 4,850 feet of mountain, capped with eternal glaciers, over head, at the middle of the tunnel, so that not only will the workmen and machinery in construction, and the passengers and trains in transit, be buried to that depth in the heart of the mountain, but all the order of the mountain, or to promote idea of shafts, either to facilitate excavation or to promote ventilation, must be out of the question. The breath of life itself must be respired, from either extremity, with artificial aid, in shape of currents of fresh air transmitted, and of foul air withdrawn, by mechanical apparatus ever at work, at least during excavation, which is also itself to be effected by machinery of a new and simple nature, worked by water-power of mountain streams, whereby the trains are also the beautiful that the complaint which is also itself to be effected by the least disconcerted—but we do complain, that it should the beautiful that the complaint which is also included the complaint. Some time time, and of the complaint is since, it unnecessarily complimented us—in its Monday's is the complaint. Some time time, and of the complaint is since, it unnecessarily complimented us—in its Monday's is the complaint. Some time time, and the complaint is since, it unnecessarily complimented us—in its Monday's is the complaint. Some time time, at least during excavation, which is also itself to be effected by water and the complaint is the complaint. Some time time to the complaint is the complaint in the complaint in the complaint is the complaint in the complaint in the complaint is the complaint in the complaint in the complaint is the complaint in the complaint in the complaint is the complaint in the com

crying "murder!" but soon fell, and died in five minutes afterwards. He kept a jewelry store in Fifth, near South street, and resided in Poplar lane, near Thirteenth street. He leaves a wife and one child, and had been married only about a year. This makes the second murder in our streets during the last forty-eight hours.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1850.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. "Every thing is now at sea again, and the noble ship of the Union is in danger of running aground upon the breakers. We have housestly rendered our humble sid to save the vessel of State from breaking to pieces on the rocks—and we shall not yet despair of caim and safety—but God only knows how we are to be extricated from the dangers thickly settling around us. We are prepared for the worst, and whatever may happen, we are of, and for, the South, and shall follow the path which she may mark out."

This is the language in which the Richmond Enquirer, be wails the defeat of the Senatorial Compromise. What, pray, is the aid that journal has rendered, to "save the vessel of State?" When danger was lowering in the distance, it was indeed first among the foremost in sounding the alarm; it then valiantly sustained the resolutions of its gallant State, to resist aggression at "every hazard and to the last extremity." But when the danger drew near; when the time of action arrived, where has it been found? No sooner had the Washington Union hauled down its Southern flag, no sooner Washington Union hauled down its Southern flag, no sooner had the senior Ritchie given in his adhesion to the ill-starred and justly repudiated adjustment, than the Enquirer, the junior Ritchie, imitated the example. What was the result? Every reasonable man, North of Mason and Dixon's line, instandly argued thus: If the National organ of the Democracy, the especial organ of Southern Democrats and the leading organ of Virginia democracy, can sustain and advocate this capitulation, why should we, in an excess of generosity ergnt the South any thing more; why should not we erosity, grant the South any thing more; why should not we abandon our old line of 36 30, and peremptorily refuse to

Yes, the Union and the Enquirer, may talk about the "humble aid" they have rendered. But the people of the South will refuse to recognize it. They, next to Clay and Benton, hold these journals responsible for the dangers that now environ the vessel of State; and if it is destined to "break to pieces on the rocks," it is the false lights, which these journals

It is no pleasure to us, to use this language, to a once highly prized cotemporary. But it has fallen from its high estate. Virginia, however, is still true to herself. She still stands firmly poised. Her doctrine still is "resistance of unconstitutional exactions, at all hazards and to the last extremity."

Such are the ill-tempered comments which the Milledgeville (Ga.) Federal Union, one of the self-constituted dictators of Southern sentiment, puts forth, on a brief article of our own some time since. Our readers will bear us out in the assertion that we have pursued the even tenor of our way, urging such measures as we thought just and acceptabie to the South, and carefully abstaining from attacks on the motives and conduct of those who honestly differed with us on the great subject of the day. We resolved from the first, and we so emphatically stated it, that, while we would maintain our opinions firmly and calmly, we should do nothing to increase the division of sentiment at the South, and that we should strike only in self-defence. The article above quoted calls for some notice, but it shall be brief and free from excitement-for, while our conscience is clear, such attacks leave us perfectly unruffled.

The Federal Union misrepresents the whole history of the case. We never did advocate the Senatorial Compromise, as refreshing. it was reported from the Committee of 13. We regarded it as a basis, on which, with proper modifications, might be erected a structure of compromise of all the vexed questions, acceptable to the South, and giving a death-blow to the agitation of the Northern fanatics, whose poisonous blast is of the North, he would not appoint Mr. Webster." so ruinous to the peace and safety of the South. Both pub liely and privately we urged important amendments, which would have made the measure acceptable to the South-andthough we do not ask others to agree with us, we are satisfied by evidence which we cannot disregard, that, had not the adjustment been from the first assailed in such uncom promising and bitter terms, it might have been so shaped a to meet with the general acquiescence of the South. If, with this conviction, our course has been to "haul down the Southern flag," the Federal Union may make the most of it. We are willing to leave the decision to those whose opinion

ble passion, because this same line is not adopted. But this was turning out very rich washings, and it was not easy to call men off to attend to any duties that did not pay.

As the one who died happened to be a favorite among his stance. The last Legislature of Georgia instructed the Gocompanions, it was concluded to have a general turn out at his burial. An old Missouri local preacher was engaged to officiate, a constitution and boundaries, to call a solemn Convention grave was dug, and every thing promised to conclude in a so-lemn manner; but as the parson had never taken the pledge (or had laid it aside in California, if he had) he thought it but pro-per to moisten his clav a little before his solemn duties. The parson being a favorite, and the grocery near by, he partook But, how does it act in the present crisis? A few days since with one and another, before the services commenced, until his underpinning became quite unsteady. Presently it was announced that the last sad rites were about to be concluded, and our clerical friend advanced (rather unsteadily) to perform the functions due to his office. After an exor- ly alternative. It stated that there were remedies beside disfrom the grave, and up he jumps and starts for his pan, followed by the crowd. The good man opened his eyes in wonder, and seeing the game, cried out for shares. His claim was recognized, and reserved for him till he should get so the death of the deat

still stands firmly poised. Her doctrine still is resistance of unconstitutional exactions, at all hazards and to the last exstill exert her moral influence in guarding the constitution and the Union. With a clear conscience we can re-echo every word uttered by Mr. Hunter a few days since in the Senate. on the subject of the Protest-though we regret that we unfortunately differ from him, in his construction of the plat-

form of principles she has laid down: Mr. HUNTER. That is a mere difference of opinion b tween us—opinions honestly entertained, I doubt not, on both sides. But, sir, I wish to say here, once and forever, that I never seek and do not hold invself to be authorized to commit my State in any course of action whatever. When and how she will act, she will determine for herself. It is for her people to commit her, and not for me. She commits me to action, not I her, and I have pursued the path which she has marked out for me by resolutions adopted with almost perfect unanimity at the last two sessions of her Legislature. That r purpose in those resolutions was grave, I at least, an aund to believe. I have pursued that path which she ha marked out for me, feeling that I had no right to swerve or deviate from it, even a hair-breadth. Sir, if her flag is afloat she d-livered it to the breeze, and if there be any thing emplazoned upon it which might be offensive or even menacing the mottees and emblazonments are her own. I dare no lower that flag as long as it is placed in my hands to be dis-

Mr. President, I think the Senate can bear me witness that I have not shown myself an agitator on these subjects. I have never proved myself eager for the fray, or entered into it with the joy of battle. On the contrary, it is painful to me to contemplate these differences. I shrink from them, and I should be glad if I could to avoid them now and hereafter. It is only upon questions of great constitutional rights, in which the safety, peace, and equality of my State are concerned, that I feel bound to come forward and mingle in the debate and join in the coutest.

We shall be excussed under the circumstances for energing

ciples.

On Saturday morning the cars on the Southern railroada cow being on the track-ran off, about 20 miles from Petersburg, causing the death of the colored fireman.

have thrown out, that will be largely instrumental in its nor General and civil authorities at Toronto, Canada. Dinsee such evidences of the good feeling which prevails among surrounding country and the beneficial effect of the mounthe people on both sides of the boundary line-but we can- tain air: not, like some of our contemporaries, observe in the circumstance any sign of an approaching annexation of Canada to

cidedly that, if he consulted the interests of the Whig party

INTERESTING LETTERS.

The following letters were received from distinguished gentlemen by the Committee of Correspondence, in reply to invitations to address the Union Mass Meeting held in New Market, Va., on the 27th of July last:

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 17th reached me only last evening and I hasten to reply to it. My heart will be with you at the meeting you propose to hold on the 27th, but I cannot be there in person. I cannot leave the Senate

LEWIS CASS. To DAVID HEDRICK and others, Committee.

House of Representatives, July 24, 1850. Gentlemen: It was my wish to accept your invitation to attend the Union mass meeting to be held at New Market on the 27th; but the public business has crowded upon us, and much of it is of so important a character, that I feel it to be a duty to remain at my post here, until the several questions now before Congress shall have been acted on.

dom, and is capable of doing so much more, to be destroyed in a sectional quarrel? I hope not, and believe not. This controversy must and will be adjusted. And if the plan for philanthropist and christian. Is it better to controversy must and will be adjusted. And if the plan for its adjustment now pending before the Senate does not meet the approval of the American people, some other mode will yet be devised, which, being conceived in no spirit of local prejudice, will unite good men in the North and South in its support. I care not for the mode, so the end be attained.

For one, gentlemen, so important do I regard a settlement to be, that every proposition having that in view shall receive from me the most respectful consideration, and I shall hesitate long ere I reject any which may give us peace in place of our present discord, and shall be consistent with the rights and the house of all the first plants and the house of all the first plants and the first and christian. Is it better to remove them to philanthropist and christian. Is it better to remove them to a climate tatal to their lives, or let them remain as they are among us? We have the best right, individually, to know the feelings of those within the county of Sussex—not one of them has expressed a willingness to go to Liberia, and the specific tax of one dollar will bring, we think, more trouble and distress on three-fourths, than will benefit the remainder.

Accust 10rn, 1850.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

New York Argues 5 and 180. place of our present discord, and shall be consistent with the rights and the honor of all portions of our country. With great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant, DICHARD DARKER

RICHARD PARKER. To DAVID HEDRICK and others, Committee.

Franklin, which sailed from New York some months since under the auspices of Mr. Grinnell, of that city, has been

one of the officers of the U. S. brig Advance. We give it,

U. S. Brig Advance, June 24, 1850. Walefish Island, Western Coast of Greenland, Lat. 68 59 N., Ion. 53 13 W.

W. S. LOVELL.

THE MEANING OF THE SOUTHERN PROTEST.

We were willing to see the Protest of the Ten Southern Senators entered on the journal—especially as we thought its reception might tend to allay some of the excitement on the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation the subject of the extent to present the output of the United States, in which he, she, or trict court of the United States, in which he, she, or trict court of the United States, in which he she, she to restent the night. The craspetation the appearance of fox-fire in the night. The craspetation the night. The craspetation of the united States, in which he, she, or trict court of the United States, in which he she, she, or trict court of the United States, in which he she, she, or trict court of the United States, in which he, she, or trict court of the United States, in which he she and a quarter across its mouth, and a quarter across its mouth, and the riself states is to present the night. The craspetation of the surject of the sun part of the United States, in which he she he can be a part of the United States, in which he is the court of the United States, in which he is the court of the United States, in which he support is the protect of the su

The mountains are more resorted to this summer than at any previous season since 1836. At the White Suiphur there are upwards of 700 visitors; at the Sweet, 200; at the Red Sweet, 80; at the Salt, 100; at the Blue, 75; at the Red, 90; at the Warm, 150, and at the Hot about 80—and still A few days since "Mine Host," Thornton of the "American," regaled us with a mammoth Ham, presented to him by Charlottesville, each with twelve passengers, on last Tues-

THE LARGEST VET!

We yesterday saw and tasted the largest water-melon of the season. It weighed 40% lbs., and was a noble specimen of the horticultural skill of Mr. Lorenzo D. Michaels, near Petersburg, by whom it was raised. The rind was white, the seed black, and the pulp lemon-colored, sweet and refreshing.

BERIA IN PARTICULAR.

Some time during the month of May last, we noticed an advertisement signed, by the agent of the board of Colonization, "with the approbation of the board of Colonization the advertisement signed, by the agent of the board of Colonization the part of the season. It weighed 40% lbs., and was a noble specimen uninisters of Virginia in particular," to aid in the cause, saying, that the representatives of the people had recognized it as an important measure of State policy, and stamped it as an important measure of State policy, and stamped it as an important measure of State policy, and stamped it as an important measure of State policy. The production is general, and all christian uninisters of Virginia in particular," to aid in the cause, saying, that the representatives of the people had recognized it as an important measure of State policy, and stamped it as an important measure of State policy, and stamped it as an important measure of State policy. The production is general, and all christian uninisters of Virginia in particular, to aid in the cause, saying, that the representatives of the people had recognized it as an important measure of State policy, and stamped it as an important measure of State policy. The production is general, and all christian uninisters of Virginia in particular," to aid in the cause, saying the production in general, and all christian uninisters of Virginia in particular, to aid in the cause, saying the production of the board of the people had recognized it as an important measure of State policy, and stamped it as an important measure of State policy. a want of willingness to be removed on the part of those pro-posed to be benefitted. They and their friends would like to know, what portion of those who are removed, are benefit-ted; what proportion are likely to live trefre months after be-ing landed? We know the free negroes, in this State parti-cularly, are an ignorant and hapless race, never can rise above their level, are, in many instances, "the tools of the vi-cious white man." Acc: but here is the great particularly. at this time, when the most momentous question our country has ever known is liable to be brought to an issue from hour to hour. You cannot, however, overrate its importance, white man," &c.; but here is the question which presents itself to our mind; is it better to send them to Liberia, where two-thirds or three-fourths would die in twelve we regard of more consequence.

The Federal Union is singularly inconsistent in the stress it now lays on "our old line of 36-30." Last winter the Georgia Legislature, by a large majority, repudiated this same "old line," and the Federal Union, if we are not missing the same "old line," and the Federal Union, if we are not missing the same are not missing to man may be broken up, leaving our future to the chance they are, and drag out a long lite and months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we ment where they are, and drag out a long lite and misserable existence? or shoot them all, and rid them, in a months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we ment, or a misserable existence? or shoot them all, and rid them, in a months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we ment, or a misserable and degraded life, or let them alone where they are, and drag out a long lite and misserable existence? or shoot them all, and rid them, in a months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we ment, or a misserable and degraded life, or let them alone where they are, and drag out a long lite and misserable and degraded life, or let them alone where they are, and where they are, and drag out a long lite and misserable and degraded life, or let them alone where they are, and drag out a long lite and misserable and degraded life, or let them alone where they are, and the months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we months, from the natural diseases of climate and rood, or we months, fr I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, proper time? We have never known of an instance, (except strictly individual,) where a removal to Liberia has proved other than a hospital and death to a very large portion. I will commence at home. Capt. Smith, of the county of Sus-sex, not very many years ago, died and left his negroes to be freed and sent to Liberia at the death of his wife; after the denise of his widow took place, they accordingly were shipped to said place; the accounts had from them at vari-ous times unite in causing the belief, that two-thirds, if not three-fourths, fell victims, and that soon, to the diseases in-cident to the climate. Some four or six years ago, Mrs. questions now before Congress shall have been acted on.

I most heartily concur, gentlemen, in the overruling importance you attribute to the Union of these States, and fervently do I desire its perpetuation, so long as its continuance shall not be opposed to our rights and liberties. These rights and liberties have grown up under it, and one their present solidity and firmness to the protection it has extended to them. Its necessity has been telt from the moment the when they returned were much emaciated and diseased, and bore marks of real suffering and distress. They proclaimed

Sew York, Arcest 5rn, 1830.

Gentlewen:—I reached here on Friday about 2 o'clock, in the Canada from Liverpool. During my absence from Richmond I have visited the Southern parts of France, going from Paris by the overland route to Chalous, thence by the river Rhone to Avignon, and thence by railroad to Marseiller -here the Mediterranean is approached through a most nove bay, into which the wind blows for eight months in the year The American Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Pranklin, which sailed from New York some months since inder the auspices of Mr. Grinnell, of that city, has been note was Nice—it is in Piedmont, and celebrated for its heard from by an arrival in England. The little squadron was pretty well on its voyage. Every thing was going on pleasantly, but nothing had been heard of the lost navigator.

Indice was Mice—it is in Freemon, and constract of its Council. Now it is a pleasant resort during the winter, and for such a purpose its appearance is bewitching, whilst its temperature is remarkably pleasant and dry. Just in its rear rises the Mount Mountainano, one of the spurs of the Alps, across which my road lay. The whole of the road from this across which my road lay. The whole of the road from this place to Genoa is one unbroken succession of grandeur and beauty. Genoa is the most interesting town on the Mediterranean, excepting Naples. My next point was Leghorn and thence to Piza and Florence and then to Civita Vecchia and Naples. I will attempt some little description of my ascent to Vesuvius, and reserve any remarks about Rome till my Lat. 68 59 N., lon. 53 13 W.

We arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock, after a passage of thirty-two days from New York, which was rather long, owing to unfavorable winds we had.

Lat. 68 59 N., lon. 53 13 W.

leisure may tempt me. After riding up a road constructed through lava and sand and ashes, winding over deep gorges and up treacherous mounds for some five miles, we reached the base of the volcano itself. The sun was nearly down the base of the voicino itself. The sun was nearly down on on our artival here we found an English barque at another; she is a store ship, having brought stores and coal out except these we had brought with us, looked like man had for the squadron, which, by the way, sailed from here yesterday, consisting of two barques of about 300 tons each, carrying sixty men, and steamers of about 100 tons each, with from forty to fifty men; they are all bound in search of Sir John Franklin. The barque sails in about a week for England, which will give us all a fine opportunity to write, the land, which will give us all a fine opportunity to write, the land, which will give us all a fine opportunity to write, the land, which will give us all a fine opportunity to write, the land, which will give us all a fine opportunity to write, the land, which will give us all a fine opportunity to write, the land, which will give us all a fine opportunity to write, the only one I am afraid we shall have for some time to come.
We have been very fortunate in sending letters thus far, for I boarded a vessel off Newfoundland, bound into St. Johns, about the list of this month. We all sent letters by her.—
They went from St. Johns, by steamer to Halifax, and from and some straw in a basket on his shoulder—a guide with a They went from St. Johns, by steamer to Halifax, and from there to the United States.

After leaving New York, we kept company with the Rescue, by keeping under short sail, until the 19th ult, when, anding it impossible for her to keep up, we made sail and lost sight of her in a few hours. The days, after leaving New York, gradually grew longer until the 16th of this month, (60 deg. 50 min. N. lat.) when we could really say we had constant day, so much so, that we were able to steer without lighting the binacle lamp, a thing I never saw before; but now we have sun-shine the whole twenty-four hours; we have not got used to it yet, and hardly know when turning in time comes. You have no idea how stranger it appears to come on deck at midnight (or rather what ought to be midnight) and find it broad day light with the sun up-We still discriminate one twelve hours from the other, by calling them night and day, and appropriate the part we call night tor sleeping, or rather a portion of it.

After leaving the court of Newfoundland, we fell in with a spring of vegetation of any kind, exhausted and outwhich is the second of the continue to the whole had the strength, but never knew it until more. My remaining wish is that the future may be blessed as the pass has been, and that you will still continue to watch and guard the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interests of our beloved section of the Union, as herein the interest of the Union, as herein the Union, as herein the interest of the Union, as herein the interest of the Union, as herein the interest of the Union, as herein t a least during exercation, which as also incided to self-contended as a least of the great exercises of the contended as a least desconcribed between the least d

the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation of the character of the paper, from its author, Mr. Hunter, who, in removing a misconstruction, entertained by some who, in removing a misconstruction, entertained by some the Senator from Maryland labors under some very extraordinary mistakes in relation to the import of that protest, and has imputed to us opinions and designs which we have contains opinions which, if believed in by the Southern contains opinions which, if believed in by the Southern the States, would oblige them to secde from the Union. Sir, I states, would oblige them to seede from the Union. Sir, I states, would oblige them to seede from the Union. Sir, I states, would oblige them to seede from the Union. Sir, I maintain that it does nothing of the kind. It simply gives the reasons against the admission of California, which have been given in every speech delivered upon this floor upon the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation of the subject. We are glad to see the following explanation of the that whole number manufactured in Farm-the sulphur of the fires from which it came; the numerous the sulphur of the fires from which it came; the numerous the sulphur of the fires from which it came; the numerous the sulphur of the fires from which it came; the numerous the sulphur of the fires from which it came; the numerous the sulphur of the fires from which it came; the numerous the sulphur of the fires from which it came; the numerous the sulphur of the fires from which in the sulphur of the fires from which in the circuit of in Farm-the sulphur of the fires from which in the circuit of in Farm-the sulphur of the fires from which shad the whole number nanufactured in Farm-the whole atmosphere from the sulphur of the fires from which in the circuit of in Farm-the sulphur of the fires from which it came; the numerous district own as a sulphur of the fires from which is the sulphur of the fires from which is the valled atmosphere from the sulphur of the fires from which it ca and has impured to us opinions and designs which we have heave interinted on expressed. He says that this paper with a disposition to the feeling of the feed from the subset. We say that the protect of the feeling of others. Here shrouded in smoke points which have the feeling of others. Here shrouded in smoke states, would oblige them to secreed from the subset. We say that we protest against the admission of California, which have the feeling states, would oblige them to secreed from the subset. We say that we protest against the admission of California, which have the feeling states and the provided and the protection of the feeling of others. Here shrouded in smoke the feeling of others. Here shrouded in smoke and the protection of the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke and the protection of the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke and the protection of the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke and the protection of the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke and the protection of the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke and the protection of the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke and the protection of the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke and the protection of the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke and the protection of the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke were shroughted to said climats the every short of the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke of the chird of said declaration shall be delived to the destance of the power and especial continue that the protection of the said shall be delivered to the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke were the said to destance the protection of the said shall be delivered to the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke the feelings of others. Here shrouded in smoke the feelings of the power and especial continue that the said the protection of the said shall be delivered to the feelings of the said the protection of the said shall be delivered to the feelings of the said the said the said the Yours, rify and instruct.

[EV REQUEST.]

From the Fredericksburg News.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

Dear Sir: I was sorry to see an extract of a letter pub A few days since a line floss. The can, the can, the can be accommon to the candidates for seats in the context.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION IN GENERAL, AND LIBERTAL IN PARTICULAR.

BERTAL IN PARTICULAR.

Some time during the month of May last, we noticed an ington, Willie D. Old the candidates for seats in the convention in the fact that M. C. Goode, Z. Jacobs, D. M. Edgington, Willie D. Old the candidates for seats in the convention of the candidates for seat Langfit, are amongst the candidates, gentlemen known to the people of Virginia, either of whom would no doubt com-pare favorably with the writer of that letter.

pare tavorably with the writer of that letter.

I profess to know something of the people of North-Western Virginia, and I aver that I do not believe there are twenty Five-soilers in North-Western Virginia, (in the sense of the term as understood in Eastern Virginia.) And that the inwith the broad seal of the Commonwealth. I confess to be in tayor of African Colonization, from feelings, I hope, of philanthropy, and doubt not but it is a measure of State policy; but allow a friend to the cause, and a sympathiser with the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, unless they can be removed by conviction, experience and result, will ever remain an obstacle to its active friends, and a shadow of foundation in fact. This is in keeping with Mr. John Otis, a Whig member of Congress from Maine, writes to the Editor of the Boston Advertiser that he, being invited to do so by President Fillmore, gave his opinion "deligible that if he are the policy is a standard of the constitution, with the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the constitution, with the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, to point out an obstacle or two, which, a view to afford an opportunity for the slaves in Eastern With the free negro, and the free result, will ever remain an obstacle to its active friends, and a barrier to the removal of a large portion of the free negroes. It is the honest impression of the writer, and many friends of Colonization, that, unless some place other than the colony of Liberia, be selected to send the free negroes, twould not only be a fraud and deception on the poor creatures, but unchristian and inhuman in the strictest sense of the term. None can be forced to go unless they be willing, and one great cause of the society's succeeding so poorly, is a want of willingness to be removed on the part of those proposed to be benefitted. They and their friends would like to shall have the same weight and influence in the government the declaration made in my presence by a member of Con-gress when speaking of the Union meeting lately held in the

equal rights and equal principles, the great republican prin-ciple, that a vote east in the Western part of the State shall have the same weight and influence in the government as if given in the East, let him do so, it will not deter us from demanding our rights. I also feel authorized to say that in Western Virginia there is no desire to see the State Virginia divided into two States, nor is there any dispoition to produce sectional feelings and sectional jealousie to distract the councils of the approaching convention; nor is there a disposition to demand in that convention any sacrifices detrimental to the peculiar interests of her Eastern All the West will ask is equal rights, and if we can raye a government formed by the convention that will ape to this, the West will be satisfied, espect, I am your fellow citizen, T. S. HAYMOND.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

Mr. Soule, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a Mr. Some, from the commune on Commerce, reported a bill to establish collection districts in California. The fugitive slave bill was taken up. Mr. Mason moved a

substitute for it, heretefore proposed.

Mr. Dayton moved to amend the amendment by substituting the bill laid on the table by Mr. Webster (giving the right of trial by jury, in the State where the fugitive is ar-A debate arose, in which Messrs, Mason, Berrien, Dayton,

Cass, Winthrop, Underwood, Walker and Chase took part. Mr. Dayton's amendment was rejected-yeas 11, navs 27 yeas-Messrs, Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton,

Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Hamlin, Phelps, Smith, Up-ham, Walker, Winthrop-11. Berrien, Butler, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Yulee-27.
Mr. Chase moved an amendment. Lost.

Mr. Windows overy case.
Mr. Misson opposed it. It would lead to another trial af-er the fugitive had been given up.
Mr. Dayton contended for a right to have the decision of

commissioners reviewed by the judge upon a habeas cor-A long debate followed, in which Mr. Berrien, Mr. Mason, and others took part; after which
Mr. Winthrop's amendment was rejected—yeas II, nays

Mr. Pratt offered amendments to be laid on the table and The bill was postponed till to-morrow, and the House mendment to the bill supplementary to the census bill was

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., from the Judiciary Committee, re-orted back, with amendments, the bill supplementary to the

the but empowers the Secretary of the Interior to extend to 1st January, 1851, where necessary, the time for taking the census; also, gives to bim the discretion to increase the pay of the marshals in Utah, New Mexico and California. The amendments of the Judiciary Committee were agreed

, and the bill as amended finally passed. Messrs, Strong and Van Dyke respectively made reports from the committee on elections in the case of the contested election from the 4th Congressional District of Pennsylva-

ia, which were severally ordered to be printed.

Mr. Strong said he should ask on Monday that the matter

be taken up and considered.

[The report of Mr. Strong gives the seat to the Democratic member, Mr. John Robbins, Jr.]

Mr. Brown of Ia. moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution providing that the following Senate bills be taken up to-morrow, and considered in s tile the Texas boundary question; the bill to admit Cali-fornia as a State into the Union; and the bill to establish a orial Government for the Territory of Utah.

P. King asked whether the resolution, if adopted,

The Chair stated the order in which the bills were on the

Mr. Parker inquired of the Chair if the Utah bill did not entain an appropriation, and must necessarily go to the of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Speaker replied, that it would necessarily go to the Proposition of the Speaker replied, that it would necessarily go to the Proposition of the restriction for the proposition of The Speaker replied, that it would necessarily go to the committee of the Whole, and when so referred, the Texas

ules, and it was disagreed to, yeas \$7, nays 98.

Mr. Ashmun asked a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution providing that the House proceed to the consideration to-merrow of the Senate bills, in the following order, viz: 1. Utah; 2. Texas Boundary; 3. To adattowing order, viz: 1. Utah; 2. Texas Boundry; 3. To admit the State of California; 4. New Mexico.

The question was put and the House refused to suspend he rules—yeas 94; nays 94.

Mr. Harris of Tenn., asked a suspension of the rules to

w. S. LOVELL.

John W. Davis, United States Commissioner to China, (formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives,) arrived in Washington City on Sunday night.

and threw it over into the crater, and judging from the flight of sounds in ordinary air, I thought the crater a mile deep—the books say only 2000 feet. I then began the same process was processed to the books say only 2000 feet. I then began the same process was processed to the person or persons delivering such the person or persons delivering such the person or persons delivering such the norther days after the same is a prescribed up to the person or persons delivering such the norther dead day of the person or persons delivering such the norther days after the same is a prescribed upon, or interest the machine act.

Sec. —. And be it further enacted, That if such fugitive be not delivered up to the person or persons delivering such the norther days after the same is a prescribed act.

Sec. —. And be it further enacted, That if such fugitive be not delivered up to the person or persons delivering such the restrict and provided the person or persons delivering such the same is a prescribed act.

Sec. —. And be it further enacted, That if such fugitive be not delivered up to the person or persons delivering such the restrict and provided act.

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Sec. —. And be it further enacted, That if such fugitive be not delivered up to the person or persons delivering such

trict court of the United States, in which he she or the trict court of the United States, in which he, she, or the reside, against the district attorney of the United States to such district to recover the value of such fugitive from ser-

Pratt, controverting his position of veterday, that laws a better executed when conforming to table sentiment.

Mr. Dayton opposed the plan as a poposition to make it U. States endorse for the slaves, and which would be a po-dent pregnant with mischief. He wa very desirous to ome system by which justice could be done to the S.

out violating either section. Mr. Winthrop opposed the amendmnts. Mr. Badger spoke at length in supprt of the amendent Mr. Pratt and Mr. Butler advocate the amendments

HOUSE OF REPRESENATIVES,
On motion of Mr. Grinnell, the Speker was authorized fill the vacancy on the Committee of Ommerce, in the plan

of Mr. Conrad resigned.

Mr. Thurston presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Oregon, relative to the public lane. He moved to refer them to the Committee on Territories

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., raised a pint of order, whether delegate from a territory could mak a motion.

After some debate the speaker oversled the point of order. Mr. Burt appealed and made some tmarks

Mr. Duer followed on the same side Mr. Boyd moved the previous questins. The chair was sustained—yeas 11 mays 62, and the re-olutions were accordingly referred. The House then went into Commi ee of the Whole, an sumed the consideration of the Appopriation bil An exciting scene was occasioned y the chairman M-

Burt, voting to sustain his own decisio. A score of gentlemen on the floor. The vote was repeated which settle all difficulty, and if An amendment giving two thousan dollars to the Su veyor General of Arkansas, and anothr giving six thousand three hundred for clerks, were adopted Some personalties occurred betwee Mr. Cobb of Ala

nd Mr. Johnson of Arkansas. Amendments increasing the pay of w Superintendents of the Mitts at Philadelphia and New Cleans, were adopted The House proceeded to the constration of the sub-intendence of Indian affairs in Oregot which was amend-

so as to increase the military force.

Various unimportant amendments vere introduced, disussed, and voted down. Others we adopted, but none sufficient importance for special notic On motion, at half past three o'clock the Committee as and the Chairman reported progress. The House then ad journed.

Sales of 24 hlids, of Tobacco were may by N. M. Martin 4 Co., on the 16th, 17th and 19th Arust, at the following

prices: 4 hhds. P. Ellington's crop, at \$9,5010, 10,50, and 11. hlds, estate of J. E. Ellington, at \$11-4 hlds, P. Thomson's crop, \$9.25, 9.59, 10.25, and 19.5-2 hlds, W. W. Y. borough's crop, \$9.25 and 11-2 hlds, tephen Reames' co (short lear) \$9.62 (lugs) 7.75—2 hhds. bct. W. T. Johnserop, \$10.62 and \$11.75—1 hhd. A. Modey's crop, at \$11 hhds. N. Lea's crop, (short lear) \$9.7 and \$11.25, 2 at 11 1 at \$11.62, 1 at \$11.75, and 1 at \$11.87.

Joint statement of the NORTH WESTERBANK OF VIRGINIA methology BRANCHES at Wellsburgard Parkersburg ly 1, 1850, July 1, 1860

\$73,329 11 \$1,576,057

Gine County, so.

Before the subscriber, a Justice of the Ince for Olifo county.

the State of Virginia, this day, in my ld county, came Da
Lomb. Cashior of the North western like of Virginia, and n

outh, in due form, that the foregoing statemat is just and true is
best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand this loth day of Jr., 1850.

JAS. H. 201 JAS. PALL.

1.851,971 53 \$7,664,7

State of Virginia City of Richmond, held.

Without H. Mactarland, President of the Formers' Bank of ginia, this day personally appeared before ne a Justice of the Prof. the City aforecard, and made out in the twittin statements out from the books of the Bank, and fan the quarterly return the control of the Sank, and fan the quarterly return.

diowing Public Roads in the County of Henrico, for the ter-ve years, to wit.

Road from Shed Town to the New Briges.

Road from the Corporation line to Boson's Bridge.

Road from the Corporation line to Takey Island Bridge.

Road from Freeman's tavern to Stag-Road.

Road from E. N. Bradley's to the Chiles City road just below larket. Road from River road near Pickettle rate to Robert Scully's

Road from Charles City road to Openie : furnpike to Charles City Road at Tee Hill